

CORNISH UNDER A HOT FIRE.

TRIPPED MORE THAN ONCE ON THE MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Never Hired Letter Boxes—Denies Knowing a Certain Letter-Box Man—Thinks to Retract—Judge Won't Let Him—Two Weeks' Work in Six Hours.

The second trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, proceeded with remarkable expedition yesterday. The quick decisions of Justice Lambert and his refusal to allow counsel for either side to quibble on points of law or to make speeches crowded into six hours that took weeks at the first trial. Thirteen witnesses were examined, and a unprecedented record in a trial of this character.

The principal witness was Harry Cornish, who, in response to the prosecutor's questions, told once more the story of the death of Mrs. Adams, after he had given her a dose of what he supposed to be a harmless medicine from the anonymous Christmas gift of bottle and bottle holder which Molineux now stands charged with having sent to him. Cornish told that he knew a Mrs. Small, who had been hired a private letter box in his life, and added that both Harper and Seane knew this and knew that he was in the habit of receiving all of his mail at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Cornish was allowed to identify a number of the letters in the case, including the "Harper" letter, and declared that the "Harper" was the writing of Molineux. He was allowed to swear that he had seen Molineux from 1897 to 1900. Under the impression that the letters were being offered in evidence Mr. Black objected to their reception. The prosecutor hastened to say that they were not being offered and Justice Lambert said that their competency would be passed on only when they came up in the regular way. The letters were not ruled out, but Mr. Black's cross-examination of Cornish was a merciless arraignment, but through it all Cornish retained a fair amount of composure. Mr. Black asked Cornish if he had a marriage, his trouble with his wife due to his relations with other women, and the divorce his wife got. He made Cornish admit that he knew a Mrs. Small, whose real name was Mrs. Cassidy, that he had spent much time with her in Chicago, and that while in that city she went to a hospital, and that as a result Cornish paid the burial expenses.

Mr. Black tried to get Cornish to admit that he was a woman hater, that he was a liar, and that he was a thief. He asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Mr. Black then asked Cornish if he had ever been in a saloon, and if he had ever been in a house of prostitution. Cornish denied all these charges, and said that he was a respectable man, and that he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

AS TO DICKER ON "PRO." VOTES

ALLEGED OFFER TO SWING 'EM AWAY FROM CUENEN

If Republican Candidate for Attorney-General Would Help Lawyer Hart to a Quo Warranto—Lawyer Hart Denies It—Cunen's Name Goes on Ballot

A curious story of an alleged offer to throw or not to throw the Prohibitionist vote of the State to the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General appears in the papers in a case that Justice Bischoff decided yesterday. The Prohibitionist vote for Governor, by the way, was 18,000 in 1900.

Justice Bischoff's order directed Secretary of State McDonald to accept and certify the nomination of John W. Cunen, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, who has already been nominated by the Democratic party. The order was made by Justice Bischoff, who was asked to certify the nomination of Cunen, who was a candidate for Attorney-General.

The motion to dismiss the application was based on allegations that Coleridge A. Hart, the attorney for the application, was prosecuting the proceedings "in furtherance of a corrupt purpose."

When the Secretary of State refused to certify Cunen's nomination on the ground that he was not an original one, Cunen having already been nominated by the Democratic party, the proceedings were begun by J. R. Gillespie, a taxpayer and a Prohibitionist, to compel McDonald to accept the nomination, Coleridge A. Hart, a lawyer at 35 Nassau street, also a Prohibitionist, appeared for Gillespie. While the argument was being heard on Saturday last, it was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of Manierre, candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor. Mr. Manierre asked Judge Bischoff to suspend the proceedings, and the case was postponed.

After the motion was made in chambers, asking that the application be dismissed. The motion was based on affidavits made by Henry B. Coman, Deputy Attorney-General and candidate on the Republican ticket for Attorney-General, and Charles Van Kirk, the Albany law firm of Patterson-Bulkeley & Van Kirk. These affidavits cast reflections on the good faith of Lawyer Hart, who some years ago had been a Justice of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Mr. Coman swears that on Oct. 3 Hart telephoned to him in Albany, from this city, to ask what had been done about the application to the Attorney-General for a writ of quo warranto to determine the title of Justice Goodrich to the Justiceship to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

ACTON LIBRARY TO CAMBRIDGE.

John Morley Gives to the University Mrs. Carnegie's Gift to Him.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—John Morley has offered the famous Acton library to Cambridge University, where Lord Acton was formerly professor of history. This library was purchased some time ago by Andrew Carnegie from Lord Acton, who was allowed to retain it until his death. Upon Lord Acton's death Mr. Carnegie gave the library unconditionally to Mr. Morley. It consists of 70,000 volumes in many languages devoted to the history of the world.

In his letter offering the collection to Cambridge Mr. Morley says the library was collected by Lord Acton to furnish the material for a history of liberty and the emancipation of conscience from power and the gradual substitution of freedom for force in the government of men.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

The Duke of Devonshire, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has written an acceptance of the offer, and thanking Mr. Morley for his rare act of generosity.

FAITH HEALERS UNDER FIRE.

White Plains Folks Hound Esther Quimby's Parents.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 21.—Coroner Archibald T. Banning had Dr. Newell make a bacteriological examination to-day to determine the cause of Esther Quimby's death. She is the child of Mr. and Mrs. John Quimby of 77 Brookside street, who died on Monday and whose death caused the coroner's verdict of "Diphtheria, Christian Science Neglect." Dr. Newell said after the examination to-day that it was one of the worst cases of diphtheria he had ever seen.

Mr. and Mrs. Quimby took their daughter's body in a metallic casket to Chappaqua this afternoon, and it was buried in the family plot without any service.

The neighbors of the Quimbys are indignant because the house was not quarantined until Monday, when the girl died. Then a yellow sign was tacked on the front door, bearing this notice: "This house is quarantined by order of the Board of Health—Diphtheria."

The neighbors say that the two other Quimby children were going to the public school while their sister was dying from a contagious disease. They raised another protest when the dead clothing and ticking were hung on a line in the Quimby's back yard.

District Attorney Young will be represented at the inquest to-morrow by his assistant, Col. Frederick E. Weeks, who will assist the coroner in bringing out the facts. The coroner says evidence will be presented which will open the eyes of the public to the Christian Science fanaticism.

If he finds the facts sufficient he will hold the Quimby parents responsible for neglecting the child. The District Attorney will present all the evidence to the Westchester county Grand Jury, and an effort will be made to secure indictments.

John Carroll Lathrop, second reader in the Second Church of Christ (Scientist), in West Sixty-eight street, who prayed over the child, has been summoned as a witness at the inquest.

TO FIGHT STEEL TRUST? Independent Companies of Pittsburgh Buy Extensive Iron Ore Lands.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21.—Independent steel firms in and about Pittsburgh have just made one of the biggest purchases of iron ore lands ever made in the United States. The purchase is held to forecast a great change in the United States Steel Corporation and the independent steel companies.

In the name of the Clairton Steel Company, owned by the Crucible Steel Company of America, a big tract of ore lands in Michigan and Minnesota was bought recently. On this tract, it is asserted, there are 65,000,000 tons of ore "in sight."

The company purchased lands which are largely owned by the Little & Prindle Company, the Kow & Kennedy tract in the Mesabi district, the lands of the Webb Mesabi Company and the Antoine Ore Company.

Henry W. Oliver and W. P. Snyder, president of the Crucible Steel Company, suggested the purchase. They are the men who induced Andrew Carnegie to make his big speculation in ore lands, now one of the greatest assets of the United States Steel Corporation. It is believed that the Jones & Laughlin Company, which is about to build a railroad to Lake Erie, is interested in the purchase.

RUSSIA EXPLAINS Why Grand Duke Nicholas Went to Constantinople in a Warship.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—An official explanation has been received here from St. Petersburg of the reason for the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Constantinople in a Russian warship. The passage of this warship through the Dardanelles caused great perturbation in Constantinople and considerable uneasiness in the capital of the European Powers.

According to the Russian official explanation, the visit of the Grand Duke to Constantinople was for the purpose of settling the question of the Russian church in a place in the Balkans and to thank him formally for his consideration in permitting the erection of a Russian church at a place in the Balkans and to thank him formally for his consideration in permitting the erection of a Russian church at a place in the Balkans.

The Grand Duke, it is explained, was sent to attend the dedication of this memorial, and he regarded as proper that he should proceed in state in a Russian war vessel to Constantinople to express personally to the Sultan the Czar's appreciation of his friendly and conciliatory spirit in permitting the chapel to be erected on Turkish territory.

RUSSELL SAGE NOT STRONG. Expects Every Day to Go Downtown Tomorrow, but Unable Tomorrow.

Although it is nearly two weeks since Russell Sage returned to his town residence on Fifth avenue from his country home at Lawrence, where he had been recovering from an attack of bronchitis, he is still confined to the house, which he has not left since his return, even to go driving. A great deal of the time now, it is said, he spends in bed. Mr. Sage, it is learned, believes each day that the next day will see him stronger and able to go downtown, but when the next day comes he finds himself not strong enough.

NO FRILLS FOR SIAM'S PRINCE.

DINES IN PUBLIC AND TAKES A BACK SEAT AT THE THEATRE.

Didn't Want to Be Made "Part of the Show" at Weber & Fields'—Calls on Mayor Low at His Home, Not at City Hall—And He Didn't Care to Go Behind the Scenes

His Royal Highness Somdet Chulalongkorn, the Crown Prince of Siam, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, where he has been entertained for the past week as a private tourist by his friend, William Porter, former United States Minister to Italy. During his eight days' stay in this city the Crown Prince is to be entertained semi-officially as the son of King Chulalongkorn of Siam. His hosts will be Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Pierce, Col. David B. Sikes, representing the President, and Mr. James B. Reynolds, representing the Mayor.

The week's entertainment is to be devoid of frills suggestive of royalty and it can be made. That is the Crown Prince's own request. It is the only thing he is emphatic about, and yesterday he had his way three times before he had been in town three hours. He insisted on having an obscure mezzanine box instead of a promenade box at Weber & Fields', he decided to call on the Mayor at the Mayor's home rather than at City Hall, and when the Mayor came he asked to be entertained by the Mayor's family in the public dining room at the Waldorf instead of in the so-called royal suite of apartments which he will occupy.

The only thing which the Crown Prince cared to say for the public yesterday was a denial of the reports from Philadelphia that he is engaged to marry an American girl. He seemed to fear that the report might be taken seriously, so when he got aboard a twenty-third street ferryboat at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, he authorized one of the members of his suite to tell the reporters that he wasn't engaged.

Then the Crown Prince had his first good look at New York. He greatly enjoyed the view from the deck of the ferryboat, and in spite of his ten years' sophistication in England and Europe was surprised into an expression of amazement at Manhattan's lofty skyline.

"I have met many Americans abroad," he said, "and have known some of them intimately, but none of them seem able to do justice to this great country in telling me about it."

Major Sarashidhi, one of the aides-de-camp to the Prince, was asked to tell the Crown Prince what he thought of the city. The Crown Prince told him half a dozen times in the ferryboat to "take note" of the river scene which appealed to him. He said that the city was very beautiful, and that he was very much interested in the view from the deck of the ferryboat.

The Siamese party was not at the foot of West Twenty-third street by Col. Sikes and Mr. Reynolds and the Mayor's suite, as they were waiting for the Mayor's suite to be preceded by mounted police. Mr. Pierce and his secretary, Edwin Morgan, arrived from Washington later.

Among the invitations awaiting him at the hotel the Prince found one from Lieut. Col. Kirk, inviting him to attend a drill of the Seventh Regiment to-morrow. This he declined. When he went to a promenade box had been reserved for last night at Weber & Fields' he said:

"I want very much to see that performance, but I do not want to be a part of the show. I want to go to all the theatres as unostentatiously as possible, so we will have the promenade box changed for some other one."

Major Low, who is at the hotel at 430 o'clock and stayed ten minutes. He was received by the Crown Prince and his brother, Prince Chulalongkorn, by the Siamese Minister to Washington, Mr. E. H. Loftis, secretary of the Siamese Legation. The call was as informal as the one at the hotel. The exchange of conventional remarks about the great friendship which exists between your great country and my great country, were omitted on this occasion. At 5 o'clock the Crown Prince, his brother and the Siamese Minister went to the Mayor's home to return the call. The Prince will not visit City Hall.

After that royal visit to the hotel in public the Prince was seen dining in public at the hotel. He was seen in the evening and all the loungers and the usual crowd of sightseers from the country hurried to see him. Some of them seemed to be surprised and disappointed at not finding the Prince rigged up in strange Asiatic togs.

The appearance of the Siamese Prince, who hasn't been seen since he was a small boy and who has received a very thorough education in England, so far as his height, breadth, thickness and smile are concerned, he looks enough like Col. Abner Gruber to be his twin brother.

After the late night his Royal Highness enjoyed the jokes, the music and the dancing and enjoyed a reasonable number of Scotch high balls. They were new to him. He said that he had been in the theatre before, but he had never seen such a crowd of people drinking and wanting to follow suit, so he drank for a waiter.

The waiter was warned before he left the table that the ring from the Crown Prince. That waiter qualified for a part on the stage then and there. He entered the royal box with a bow and asked, "What may I bring your Majesty?"

The Crown Prince laughed and said that he didn't know just what he wanted and asked the waiter to suggest something cold. The waiter said Scotch highball and his Royal Highness stuck to that concoction all through the show.

Somdet shared his mezzanine box with his brother and the Siamese Minister. The other members of the suite occupied orchestra chairs.

Word had been sent to the stage that the show was to be in the audience and the royal box was reserved for a little to suit the occasion. Weber and Fields came on wearing crowns and addressing each other as Prince Henry and Grand Duke Boris, there by making a bit with the Crown Prince of Siam, who doubled up over the front of his box, laughing. The first joke that appeared in the audience was when Lillian Russell said she was going to give a souvenir piece of coal to each guest at her dinner party.

TWELVE BURNED TO DEATH?

Loss of Life in a Fire in a Chicago Glucose Plant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21. Twelve persons, it is believed at midnight, have lost their lives in a fire that destroyed the Chicago Glucose Company's plant at 12th street and the river to-night. Ten men inside the building are supposed to have been burned to death.

Two men jumped from the seventh floor and were dead when picked up. Several others jumped from windows of the building. It is a twelve-story structure. They received injuries of a more or less serious nature.

There are 1,000 barrels of oil in front of the Pennsylvania roundhouse, in front of the glucose plant, and at midnight several of the barrels had caught fire.

BESSIE TURNER PARALYZED. Beecher-Tilton Witness Found Unconscious on Ashbury Park Boardwalk.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 21. Bessie Turner, the girl witness in the Beecher-Tilton trial, whose married name is Mrs. E. M. Schoonmaker, was found unconscious on the boardwalk this morning by one of Mr. Bradley's beach guards. She was carried to her home in Langley street. Her physician found that she had suffered a stroke of paralysis.

It had been Mrs. Schoonmaker's custom to walk every day on the boardwalk. She left her home early this morning and evidently dropped without a minute's warning. The doctor said this afternoon that she would probably recover.

In Ashbury Park Mrs. Schoonmaker's identity as Bessie Turner was known to only a few friends. She never referred to the troubles of her early life.

BREAK IN CANADIAN CABINET. Minister Trade Out and Sharply Criticized by the Premier.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced to-day his acceptance of the resignation from the Cabinet of J. I. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, at the same time taking the opportunity of informing the ex-Minister that he had acted in an unconstitutional manner in going about the country preaching a doctrine which the other members of the cabinet had not sanctioned.

It is expected that L. B. Brodeur, the Speaker of the House of Commons, will be called on to fill the place left vacant.

\$50,000 TO RIT ON ODELL. That's What Senator La Roche Says—Tim Woodruff's Offer Not Taken.

No part of the \$100,000 which Lieut-Gov. Woodruff deposited with former Senator La Roche on Saturday for investment at odds of 2 to 1 on Odell has yet been covered. The Democratic managers were scurrying around yesterday for some color money, but none was forthcoming at those odds. Mr. La Roche himself, who has hitherto been an enthusiastic Democrat, is this year not only supporting Odell, but is willing to back him at the prevailing odds to the amount of \$50,000.

HOTEL FOR WORKING GIRLS. At Lake George—Mr. Peabody and Spencer Trask Make Plan Possible.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn and Spencer Trask, the banker of New York, have bought the Crossside Hotel and cottages on Lake George of the estate of the late Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall. They intend to remodel the property and next season it will be operated as a resort for the working women and girls under the auspices of the Girls' Protective Society.

It is proposed so to adjust the prices that a vacation at the lakeside will be within the reach of many to whom heretofore it has been unobtainable.

The hotel is a large, old-fashioned structure with spacious piazzas and at present will accommodate 300 guests.

FISHING STEAMER DISABLED. One Wheel Came Loose and the Warden Has to Tow In.

About seventy-five fishermen and fishermen, mostly Germans, sailed from the Battery Park pier down to the Chelsea banks yesterday morning aboard the sidewheeler "S. S. Warden." They caught a good many fish and the Warden lifted anchor and headed for home at 4 P. M.

COAL MINERS ACCEPT

Agree to Arbitration; Work Starts To-Morrow.

COMMISSION MEETS FRIDAY. Mitchell Persuades His Men to Vote: Unanimously.

Objections Were Made Almost to the Last, but One by One the Men of the Minority Were Silenced and Then Came the Unanimous Vote. Decision Halted With Great Rejoicing in the Coal Region. President Roosevelt Summons the Arbitrators to Washington on Friday Morning—Violence Not Ended Yet.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.—After being out for 163 days the striking mine workers at noon to-day voted to accept the proposition of arbitration and to return to work on Thursday morning. The arbitration commission will meet in Washington on Friday. The men needed to get the mines in shape are to go to work to-morrow morning and by Monday 70 per cent of the colliers in the region will be working.

The production will be more than 1,000,000 tons of mined coal and 200,000 tons of washed coal for the six days beginning next Monday. For the remaining three days of this week the production is expected to reach 425,000 tons. The coal famine will soon be over.

President Mitchell did not allow the vote to be taken by roll call, but called for a general vote and no vote on the proposition and the delegates rising to their feet declared for the ending of the strike without a dissenting voice.

A telegram was ordered to be sent to the President by Mr. Mitchell accepting the terms.

OPPOSITION BEATEN DOWN. Overridden by a large majority, outvoted, the engineers, firemen and others who are to be sacrificed made the best of a hollow victory by arising with the others and declaring for ending the strike.

Before that moment came many had made speeches to the effect that the question of few losing jobs was not the one of vital importance. It was the question as to whether the strike should be ended or not. National Secretary W. B. Wilson told the delegates that the one course was to end the strike. President Mitchell expressed his confidence in the convention and said with conviction and in a manner that impressed the strikers that there was now no doubt as to what the convention would decide, and he appealed for a decision without a dissenting vote. It was well put. The delegates with one voice cried "Aye" to the resolution.

Wild scenes followed. Delegates threw their arms in air and cheered, some stood on seats to lift their voices above the crowd. For five minutes they spent their breath in declaring their pleasure and then sat down to hear the other resolutions. A political paragraph commending Senators Quay and Penrose for their parts in the settlement effort, which partisans of the two leaders tried to have inserted, did not appear. The plan was to use this as a campaign document.

So loud was the protest when the effort became known that the Resolutions Committee not only did not mention the name of either Quay or Penrose, but was so fearful of allowing politics to creep in, that no mention was made of President Roosevelt. Instead the resolutions took the general tone of banking all connected with National State and municipal governments who had aided the union. No mention was made of any one in particular, the thing was carefully generalized.

The resolutions do not pledge the strikers to abide by the finding of the Arbitration Board, the convention evidently thinking that it is understood the strikers will do so. There was no clause relative to the treatment of the non-union men either, one expressing the strikers' determination to treat them fairly being too delicate a proposition to make to some of the delegates.

The delegates entered the convention determined to end the strike before noon. This was evident in the first few speeches. The opposition was slight and the tenor of the remarks was all for hurrying through the vote on returning to work. There was no doubt that that would be.

BALM FOR THIS DISSATISFIED. One point the delegates were not quite clear about was made plain. One, "If John Mackie and the other individual operators are parties to this agreement of arbitration."

"So I understand," said President Mitchell. That was enough. Then followed rapid assurances that the men would get their places back.

"The Kingston Coal Company has offered to take all without discrimination," said one.

"A superintendent told me that the non-union men would be kept, but that places would be found for every striker," said another.

"I'd like to know who is afraid to sacrifice a job for the cause," quipped one, looking around fiercely. None arose. "Many have given up their lives for the good of the cause," he cried. "Who would not give up a job?" There was no reply and he sat down.

The telegram to President Roosevelt, the